In the Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for reducing lung volume in a patient, the method comprising:

(a) advancing a bronchoscope into the vicinity of a diseased alveolar region of a lung targeted for volume reduction in a patient; and

(b) introducing material through the bronchoscope into [[a]] the diseased alveolar region ~~within the targeted region to reduce,~~ thereby reducing the volume of the [[targeted]] diseased alveolar region; ~~within the patient's lung,~~

wherein said material induces collapse of the [[targeted]] diseased alveolar region; said material promotes adhesion between one collapsed [[portion]] diseased alveolar region of the lung and another; and said material promotes fibrosis in or around the collapsed diseased alveolar region of the lung.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the material comprises fibrin or fibrinogen.

4. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the material further comprises a polypeptide growth factor.

5. (Original) The method of claim 4, wherein the polypeptide growth factor is a fibroblast growth factor or a transforming growth factor beta-like (TGF ß-like) polypeptide.

6. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the material further comprises a component of the extracellular matrix (ECM) or an ECM-like substance.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the component of the ECM comprises hyaluronic acid (HA), chrondroitin sulfate (CS), or fibronectin (Fn).

8. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein the ECM-like substance comprises poly-L-lysine or a peptide consisting of proline and hydroxyproline.

9. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the material further comprises an agent that causes vasoconstriction.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein the agent that causes vasoconstriction is an endothelin, epinephrine, or norepinephrine.

11. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the material further comprises a proapoptotic agent.

12. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the pro-apoptotic agent is sphingomyelin, Bax, Bid, Bik, Bad, Bim, caspase-3, caspase-8, caspase-9, or annexin V.

13. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising blocking air flow into or out of the region.

14. (Currently Amended) A method for performing lung volume reduction, the method comprising introducing material through an airway of a patient into a diseased alveolar region of the patient's lung to:

(a) collapse the diseased alveolar region;

(b) adhere one portion of the collapsed diseased alveolar region to another; and

(c) promoting fibrosis in or around the collapsed diseased alveolar region of the lung.

15. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein the method is performed using a bronchoscope.

16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, wherein collapse of the diseased alveolar region of the lung is achieved by administering a substance that increases the surface tension of fluids lining the alveoli in the targeted region.

17. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the substance is fibrinogen.

18. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the substance is fibrin.

19. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, further comprising blocking air flow into or out of the targeted region.

20. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein adhering one portion of the collapsed region to another is achieved by administering a solution comprising fibrinogen and a fibrinogen activator.

21. (Original) The method of claim 20, wherein the fibrinogen activator is thrombin.

22. (Original) The method of claim 21, wherein the fibrinogen comprises 3-12% fibrinogen.

23. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein the fibrinogen comprises approximately 10% fibrinogen.

24. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein adhering one portion of the collapsed region to another is achieved by administering fibrin.

25. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein promoting fibrosis in or around the collapsed region of the lung is achieved by administering a polypeptide growth factor.

26. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein the polypeptide growth factor is a fibroblast growth factor (FGF).

27. (Original) The method of claim 26, wherein the FGF is basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF).

28. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein the polypeptide growth factor is transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-β).

29. (Original) The method of claim 20, further comprising administration of factor XIIIa transglutaminase.

30. (Original) The method of claim 24, further comprising administration of factor XIIIa transglutaminase.

31. (Original) The method of claim 14, further comprising reducing the risk of infection by administration of an antibiotic.

32. (Original) The method of claim 31, wherein the antibiotic is administered together with fibrinogen, fibrin, or a fibrinogen activator.

33. (Original) The method of claim 14, further comprising, prior to collapsing a region of the lung, inflating the region with absorbable gas.

34. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the absorbable gas is at least 90% oxygen.

Claims 35-54 (Canceled)

55. (Currently Amended) A method for reducing lung volume in a patient, the method comprising:

introducing a material into a diseased alveolar region of a patient's lung, thereby [[; and]] collapsing the diseased alveolar region [[to reduce]] and reducing the volume of the lung; [[,]] wherein the material comprises an anti-surfactant, or an adhesive, or a combination thereof.

56. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, blocking air flow into and out of the target region using a balloon catheter or other method or device.

57. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, further comprising reducing airflow into and out of the diseased alveolar region.

58. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, wherein the material is introduced through a trachea or a smaller airway of a patient.

Claims 59-62 (Canceled)

63. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 58, wherein the material comprises an anti-surfactant, or an adhesive, or a combination thereof.

Claims 64-68 (Canceled)

69. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 57, comprising occluding a trachea, bronchus, bronchiole or other airway of the lung.

70. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, further comprising occluding the diseased alveolar region and filling the occluded region with an absorbable gas prior to collapsing the region.

71. (Canceled)

72. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, wherein the material comprises one or more agents selected from the group consisting of an agent that increases the surface tension of fluids lining the alveoli, an agent that adheres one portion of a tissue to another, an agent that promotes chemotaxis, an agent that promotes collagen deposition, an agent that causes inflammation, an ECM-like agent, a pro-fibrotic agent, an agent that causes vasoconstriction, an agent that modulates endothelial cell response, a polymerizing agent, a pro-apoptotic agent, an

agent that promotes fibrosis or scarring, other agents that act mechanically and/or biologically, and other biocompatible reagents.

73. (Canceled)